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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:24:12 ON 23 OCT 91)

FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 08:24:20 ON 23 OCT 91

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                E KUCHERLAPATI, R/AU
L1           66 S E3-E8
                E JAKOBOVITS, A/AU
L2           12 S E3-E4 OR E7
L3            1 S L1 AND L2
L4           77 S L1 OR L2
L5         1422 S STEM CELL#
L6        35611 S IMMUNOGLOBULIN#
L7          251 S L6 (L) J
L8            0 S L7 AND L5
L9           11 S L5 AND L6
L10           1 S L9  AND J
L11           4 S L5 AND J
L12           3 S L11 NOT L10
L13           3 S L5 AND L4
L14           2 S L13 NOT (L10 OR L12)
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=> d bib h i ab it l10

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 1

AN CA115(13):134000b

TI Generation of xenogeneic primate antibodies by transformed nonprimate mammal

AU Kucherlapati, Raju; Jakobovits, Aya
CS Cell Genesys, Inc.
LO USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 42 pp.
PI WO 9110741 A1 25 Jul 1991
DS W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NO
    RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE
AI WO 91-US245 11 Jan 1991
PRAI US 90-466008 12 Jan 1990
    US 90-610515 8 Nov 1990
IC ICM C12P021-06
    ICS C12N015-00
SC 15-3 (Immunochemistry)
SX 3, 13
DT P
CO PIXXD2
PY 1991
LA Eng

AB Xenogenic primate antisera or antibody analogs are produced in a nonprimate mammalian host by immunizing the host with an immunogen. The transgenic host is substantially incapable of expressing endogenous Ig and is produced by repetitive transformations of embryonic stem cells by homologous recombination, preferably in conjunction with breeding. Inactivation of the endogenous Ig loci is achieved by targeted disruption of the appropriate loci by homologous recombination. Transgenic mice were prepd. that produced human Ig.

IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
      (for human Ig loci, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)

IT Immunoglobulins
(genome for loci of, of human, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)
IT Molecular cloning
(of Ig genes, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)
IT Antibodies
Antiserums
(of xenogeneic primate, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmD.DELTA.J.Neo, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmH.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmK.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Mouse
(transgenic, human Ig prodn. by)
IT Primate
(xenogeneic antisera of, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)
IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
(J, inactivation of, of mouse ES cells, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)
IT Animal cell line
(E14TG2a, mouse J genes inactivation in, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Antibodies
(monoclonal, of xenogeneic primate, transgenic nonprimate mammal in prodn. of)
IT Mammal
(nonprimate, transgenic, xenogeneic primate antisera prodn. by)
IT Embryo
(stem cell, transformation of, of nonprimate mammal, with human Ig loci genome)

=> d bib ab it l13 1-3

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3

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(for human Ig loci, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)
IT Immunoglobulins
(genome for loci of, of human, transgenic nonprimate mammal transformation with)
IT Molecular cloning
(of Ig genes, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)
IT Antibodies
Antiserums
(of xenogeneic primate, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmD.DELTA.J.Neo, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmH.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Plasmid and Episome
(pmK.delta.J, as inactivation vector, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Mouse
(transgenic, human Ig prodn. by)
IT Primate
(xenogeneic antisera of, prodn. of, by transgenic nonprimate mammal)
IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
(J, inactivation of, of mouse ES cells, in prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig)
IT Animal cell line
(E14TG2a, mouse J genes inactivation in, prodn. of transgenic mice producing human Ig in relation to)
IT Antibodies
(monoclonal, of xenogeneic primate, transgenic nonprimate mammal in prodn. of)
IT Mammal
(nonprimate, transgenic, xenogeneic primate antisera prodn. by)
IT Embryo
(stem cell, transformation of, of nonprimate mammal, with human Ig loci genome)

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3

AN CA114(21):201177j
TI Homologous recombination to inactivate MHC antigen genes and preparation of universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts

AU Kucherlapati, Raju S.; Koller, Beverly H.; Smithies, Oliver
CS Cell Genesys, Inc.
LO USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
PI WO 9101140 A1 7 Feb 1991
DS W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NO
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE
AI WO 90-US4178 25 Jul 1990
PRAI US 89-385651 25 Jul 1989
US 89-431872 6 Nov 1989
IC ICM A61K037-00
ICS C12Q001-68; C12N005-00; C07H015-12; A01H005-00; C12N015-00
SC 3-5 (Biochemical Genetics)
SX 15
DT P
CO PIXXD2
PY 1991
LA Eng
AB Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes, particularly genes assocd. with MHC antigens. Particularly, the .beta.2-microglobulin gene is inactivated for reducing or eliminating Class I MHC antigenes. The resulting cells may be used as universal donors. In addn., embryonic stem cells may be modified by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or transgenic mammalian hosts. Mouse embryonic stem cells were transformed with a .beta.2-microglobulin gene fragment contg. a neomycin phosphotransferase gene inserted into an exon. Cells contg. inactivated .beta.2 microglobulin genes were microinjected into blastocysts, and the embryos were reimplanted into pseudopregnant female mice. After mating, gestation, and birth, baby mice heterozygous at the .beta.2-microglobulin gene were identified. Mating of male and female heterozygotes resulted in prodn. of mice homozygous for the mutant gene.
IT Wound healing
(MHC antigen-deficient keratinocytes for, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Mammal
Mouse
(MHC antigen-deficient, gene inactivation by homologous recombination in relation to)
IT Transplant and Transplantation, animal
(cells for, MHC antigen-deficient, inactivation of MHC antigen genes by recombination for prepn. of)
IT Animal cell
(mammalian, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Skin, composition
(epidermis, cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Antigens
(histocompatibility, class I, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)
IT Antigens
(histocompatibility, class II, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)
IT Skin
(keratinocyte, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)

IT Embryo
(stem cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Microglobulins
(.beta.2-, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)
IT 62213-36-9, Neomycin phosphotransferase
(gene for, .beta.2-microglobulin gene inactivated with, mammalian cells contg., prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 82410-32-0, Gancyclovir
(mammalian cells sensitive to, thymidine kinase gene insertion into MHC antigen gene by homologous recombination in relation to)

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3

AN CA104(3):16020h
TI Expression of N-myc in teratocarcinoma stem cells and mouse embryos
AU Jakobovits, Aya; Schwab, Manfred; Bishop, J. Michael; Martin, Gail R.
CS Sch. Med., Univ. California
LO San Francisco, CA 94143, USA
SO Nature (London), 318(6042), 188-91
SC 3-3 (Biochemical Genetics)
SX 13, 14
DT J
CO NATUAS
IS 0028-0836
PY 1985
LA Eng
AB Two mouse teratocarcinoma stem cell lines PSN-1 and F-9 expressed a 3.2-kilobase N-myc transcript. N-myc expression, equiv. to that found in PSN-1 cells, was also detected in poly (A)+ cytoplasmic RNA from cells of an embryonic stem cell (ESC). Thus, 3 tumorigenic cell lines abundantly express N-myc. Southern blot anal. showed that PSA-1, ESC, and F9 cells appear to have the same no. of copies of the gene as do mouse neuroblastoma cells in which N-myc expression is very low. Apparently, the abundant expression of N-myc is not the consequence of gene amplification. Further, N-myc is abundantly expressed in mouse embryos at mid-gestation (7.5-11.5 day of development) and its expression appears to decrease as the embryo approached term. In adult mice, N-myc RNA was readily detected in poly(A)+ RNA from brain, but was less abundnant in RNA from testis or kidney and not detected in spleen or liver.
IT Embryo
(formation of, of mouse, gene N-myc expression during)
IT Mouse
(gene N-myc expression in embryo and teratocarcinoma cells of)
IT Development, mammalian
Brain, composition
(gene N-myc expression in, of mouse)
IT Carcinoma
(F9 terato-, gene N-myc expression in, of mouse)
IT Carcinoma
(PSA-1 terato-, gene N-myc expression in, of mouse)
IT Gene and Genetic element, animal
(N-myc, expression of, in mouse teratocarcinoma and embryo cells)

=> d bib ab it l14

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 2

AN CA114(21):201177j
TI Homologous recombination to inactivate MHC antigen genes and preparation of universal donor cells and chimeric mammalian hosts
AU Kucherlapati, Raju S.; Koller, Beverly H.; Smithies, Oliver
CS Cell Genesys, Inc.
LO USA
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SC 3-5 (Biochemical Genetics)
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AB Homologous recombination is employed to inactivate genes, particularly genes assocd. with MHC antigens. Particularly, the .beta.2-microglobulin gene is inactivated for reducing or eliminating Class I MHC antigenes. The resulting cells may be used as universal donors. In addn., embryonic stem cells may be modified by homologous recombination for use in producing chimeric or transgenic mammalian hosts. Mouse embryonic stem cells were transformed with a .beta.2-microglobulin gene fragment contg. a neomycin phosphotransferase gene inserted into an exon. Cells contg. inactivated .beta.2 microglobulin genes were microinjected into blastocysts, and the embryos were reimplanted into pseudopregnant female mice. After mating, gestation, and birth, baby mice heterozygous at the .beta.2-microglobulin gene were identified. Mating of male and female heterozygotes resulted in prodn. of mice homozygous for the mutant gene.
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IT Mammal
Mouse
(MHC antigen-deficient, gene inactivation by homologous recombination in relation to)
IT Transplant and Transplantation, animal
(cells for, MHC antigen-deficient, inactivation of MHC antigen genes by recombination for prepn. of)
IT Animal cell
(mammalian, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Skin, composition
(epidermis, cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Antigens
(histocompatibility, class I, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)

IT Antigens
(histocompatibility, class II, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)
IT Skin
(keratinocyte, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Embryo
(stem cell, MHC antigen-deficient, prodn. by homologous recombination of)
IT Microglobulins
(.beta.2-, gene for, inactivation of, homologous recombination in, universal donor cells and transgenic mammal prodn. in relation to)
IT 62213-36-9, Neomycin phosphotransferase
(gene for, .beta.2-microglobulin gene inactivated with, mammalian cells contg., prodn. by homologous recombination of)
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